THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1890.

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THE WEEK.

Monday, 4th August.

Two Committees assemble at Simla shortly to consider the question of reserves for the Native Army. General McQueen will probably be appointed President of the Committee on infantry, and Colonel Lance of that on cavalry.

THE Government of India are awaiting just now an expression of opinion from the Local Administrations regarding the working of the penal settlements, in connection with the report made by Mr. Lyall and Dr. Lethbridge last spring.

THE work of the Army Temperance Association in India is said to be progressing and the cause of temperance among the soldiers making steady headway. The number of branches in all arms of the service have increased, and at the end of the year it is believed there were not more than four British regiments of infantry and some ten or twelve batteries in India which had not joined the Association. The sphere of the Association's work may accordingly be taken as fairly co-extensive with the field open. The average membership for the year show an increase of over thirteen hundred men, and the total number of registered abstainers is now rapidly approaching fourteen thousand.

THE Liverpool Chamber of Commerrce, like the Birmingham Chamber, have also addressed a memorial to Lord Cross against the proposal to extend the Indian income tax to the profits made on consignments by traders resident out of the country, on the ground that they "deprecate interference in the relation of agent and principal," and that the tax in question is "a practical re-imposition of import duty on merchandise." Speaking of this, the *Pion.* says:—'When Birmingham and Liverpool have shown the way, one may be pretty sure that the identical interests in Manchester and Glasgow will follow. If the English revenue authorities have encountered no ostensible opposition in subjecting the foreign trader to income tax, it is because French, German, Spanish and American firms have no common meeting ground on which to organise a resistance to the innovation; but the circumstances of the Indian foreign trade are so obviously different that it seems curious that the Government of India did not at once see that the attempt to extend the principle to this country would raise them up a host of adversaries in the great trade centres of England well able to bring to bear a powerful leverage on the Secretary of State.'

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has sent in to the Government of India a long report upon coolie emigration, bringing the question up to date: but the nature of his recommendations will probably remain confidential for the present. Why?

IT is understood to be unlikely that any land legislation for the Punjab will be undertaken during the present session; for the Local Government have not yet furnished their report to the Government of India on the indebtedness of the agricultural population in the Province.

THE *Law Journal* writes:—"The very serious question whether the law officers should continue to be allowed to take private practice has been receiving the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government; but no change is likely to be made while the present law officers are in practice. Assuming, however, a change to be desirable, the best course to adopt would be to divorce the offices of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General from politics altogether and to turn them into permanent appointments with a reasonable pension after a certain number of years' service. Legal questions might easily be answered in Parliament and legal Parliamentary business conducted either by the Home Secretary or Judge Advocate-General in the House of Commons while the Lord Chancellor would continue to conduct such business in the House of Lords."

A SCHEME, for the reorganisation of the Agricultural Department in Madras has recently been sent up by the provincial Government, and is now under consideration by the Government of India.

Tuesday, 5th August.

UNLICENSED advocates appear, says a contemporary, to be practising in the Courts of Lower Burma, and the Chief Commissioner supports the Judicial Commissioner in his efforts to suppress the intruders. Until very recently there was no information as to the number of advocates practising in the province: the only record kept was one of licences which had been issued since the establishment of the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Even with regard to those there seems reason to fear that some of them have passed into the hands of men not entitled to hold them. In the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, it is a matter of so much importance to prevent unfit persons from adopting the profession of an advocate that the penalties prescribed by law should be enforced against those who practise without licence. District officers have accordingly been directed to make advocates practising in their districts produce their licences for verification. Rules are also being considered requiring advocates to have their licences annually renewed, as is the practice in Bengal.

THE Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, in an interview with Kiamil Pasha, is reported to have said that the state of things in Armenia "might entail consequences disagreeable for both Governments in the future." An Armenian correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a deplorable account of the state of things in Armenia. He says that the Kurdish chiefs and the Moslem population seem to have been given full permission to kill all the Christians whom they may reasonably suspect of revolutionary designs, to lay waste with fire and sword, and to raze to the ground sacred buildings, with a view to striking terror into every Armenian heart.

AN interesting copyright case was heard in the Bombay High Court the other day. The plaintiff prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling a Persian translation of a book written by the plaintiff in Urdu. Counsel held that there was no infringement of copyright, because while the plaintiff's book was in Urdu, that of the defendant was in Persian, one therefore not being a copy of the other. His Lordship dismissed the suit, on the ground that the defendant had by the translation made the book matter his own. Was not the right of translation reserved?

MR. DILLON, Postmaster-General of the Punjab, proceeds to England on privilege leave. Mr. Hutton Postmaster, Calcutta, will officiate during his absence.

THE East Indian Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay and Baroda, and the Madras Railway Companies have sent up formal protests to the Secretary of State against alleged interference with their contracts by the India Railways Act. The minor Companies are following suite.

IN reviewing the annual report on railway administration, the Government of India thanks Colonel Conway-Gordon for the preparation of the report, which is described as very satisfactory and in many respects superior, both as regards form and contents, to the reports of previous years.

A SERIOUS question has been raised by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in connection with trade with the East. They complain that the telegraph tariff is very high between Europe and India, China &c., and that it greatly prejudices the interests of commerce. They feel convinced that if permission be given to establish a new line, the charge for a message will be more economical than the existing lines. The Bombay merchants are of the same opinion and they have already memorialized the Viceroy on the subject. We have serious doubts about the charge being 'more economical.'

A journal published in New York has actually lighted on a new way of concocting a novel. It gives the first chapter of a thrilling romance by one of its regular contributors, and offers prizes for its continuation at the rate of £5 a chapter. In this way no one—not even the editor himself—can foretell how the plot will develop, nor in what way it will end. That story, when it comes to be issued in book form, ought to be a curiosity and no reader should be more interested in it than the writer who set it agoing.

Wednesday, 6th August.

PRINCE Bismarck has now and then his fits of gloom. How he feels in his hours of dejection, will be understood from the following confession:—"Nobody loves me for what I have done. I have never made anybody happy, not myself, nor my family, nor anybody else. But how many have I made unhappy! But for me three great wars would not have been fought; eighty thousand men would not have perished. Parents, brothers, sisters, and widows would not be bereaved and plunged into mourning. That matter, however, I have settled with God. But I have had little or no joy from my achievements; nothing but vexation, care and trouble." Death-bed repentance, it is well known is of no practical benefit to the world.

WE read in an English magazine that the penal code of the ancient Chinese dynasty of Hia makes it a capital offence to corrupt the law by altering words to derange the order of titles and to change rules. Makers of strange clothes, artificial machines or extraordinary objects likely to stir the mind of the prince, are to be punished with death. "Neither shall there be sold in the market any ordinary utensils which are not of the legal size; silk or linen of which the web does not contain the legal number of threads, or is not of legal dimensions; colours which alter the primitive colours; or wood which is not cut to the legal pattern." To sin against the laws of God has frequently been considered less heinous than to sin against custom.

WITH the praise-worthy object of discovering the art of living to a great age, the Society of Hygiene in Vienna has sent out a number of circulars to all the old men in the German world soliciting answers to a multitude of questions about their habits, the nature and duration of their brain-work, their recreations, clothing, and so forth. It is to be feared that the resulting precautions necessary to ensure long life will become so numerous and exacting that the game will hardly be worth the candle, if indeed, it does not drive its votaries to commit suicide.

NAINI TAL, like Darjeeling, is suffering from a break of communications, caused by heavy rain. During the last fortnight of July, the rainfall was from 45 to 50 inches. The drainage scheme has worked admirably under this heavy test, so that there has been no damage of life or property in the station itself; but the precarious line of communication with Katgodam has suffered severely. Both the tonga road and the bridle road from Katgodam are impassable from many landslips, and the mails are with difficulty being taken over by coolies. The damage to the tonga road is most serious as the Ballia bridge has been swept away. Below the hills there are heavy floods out in the terai and in the Bareilly district; and the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway has been breached in the neighbourhood of the Ramgunga crossing.

SEVERAL Parisian journals have referred to the approaching visit of the Emperor of Germany to England. One of these papers says:—"Nothing is talked about this summer but diplomatic events. The Emperor William will visit his grandmother in the Isle of Wight in the beginning of August. Thence without touching London, he will proceed to Edinburgh to see the Forth Bridge. But there will be another meeting besides that of these two crowned heads, and one also which may have a far more important bearing on international matters. It appears that M. de Caprivi and Lord Salisbury will have a conference at Kissingen, whither the English Premier will go for the benefit of his health."

THE *Standard's* Paris correspondent says that the French Government regards the Anglo-German agreement with greater composure, since France is seeking to obtain from England compensation for the Zanzibar protectorate, in addition to official recognition of the state of things in Madagascar. According to the Paris *Temps*, France demands that England shall recognise the right of France to grant *Exequaturs* to all foreign Consuls in Madagascar, shall cease to oppose liberty of action to France on the Niger, and shall terminate the Anglo-Tunisian commercial treaty.

Thursday, 7th August.

At the Agricultural Conference in October Sir Edward Buck will preside, and the additional delegates will be :—from the Punjab, Mr. F. Robertson Director of Land Records, Mr. Thompson, Revenue Secretary, and Mr. E. B. Steedman, Collector at Multan ; from Madras, Mr. Clogstoun,' from Bombay, Mr. Ozanne,' and from the Central Provinces, Mr. Fuller, each of the last three being Director of Land Records. Assam and Burma will not send representatives, and Berar is still uncertain. Dr. Voelcker, adviser to the Government, of course attends.'

EXCHANGE is likely to be further affected by the fact that the Latin Union expires in January next, with but a slight prospect of its being revived. In all probability the nations forming the Union will separate, each to follow its own behest.

THE seventh International Congress on Hygiene and Demography is to be held in London during the month of August 1891. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is taking great interest in the preliminary arrangements and has consented to be the President. Representatives will attend from all parts of the civilised world, and the programme of proceedings will be of the most comprehensive character. The delegates will be accredited from the various Governments. Among other committees to be formed is, we understand, one for India, in which it is hoped may be found representatives, not only of the Indian Government, but of the principal Native States. Many of the questions to be discussed will be of extreme interest to such States as Holkar's and the Nizam's, and it would excite strong sympathy among British scientific hygienists especially were the Native Princes to exhibit an intelligent interest in the important subjects of domestic and international sanitation. It is hoped that the Secretary of State may be induced to recommend this congress to the attention of the principal Native States.

THE *Bombay Gazette* writes :—'The public have had some striking proofs lately of the numerical inadequacy of the magisterial bench in Bombay, and strong representations on the subject are understood to have been prepared by the Chamber of Commerce. At the meeting of the Corporation on Monday week, an important communication from Government on the subject will be brought forward, in which Government express the opinion that the three existing police magistrates are undoubtedly overworked, and that additional inconvenience is caused to the public by the fact that the existing Courts are remote from large masses of the population. Government express the opinion that the appointment of one additional magistrate is urgently needed, and they also favour the removal of the present Girgaum Police Court to Byculla. It is estimated that the cost of the additional court will be about Rs. 900 per mensem, and Government propose that the Municipality shall bear part of the additional cost.'

THE Secretary of State has been asked to sanction the consideration of the Assam-Chittagong Railway by the Government of India as a State line, and that there is every prospect of the line being constructed.

A PAPER has been laid on the table of the House of Commons giving the result of the recent negotiations between the India Office and the Civil Service Commissioners on the subject of the new regulations for the open competition for the Covenanted Civil Service, now that it is settled that the limit of age is to be raised to 23. The Commissioners try to harmonize two somewhat incompatible desires—to attract the best men of Oxford and Cambridge, and at the same time to attach rather more weight than hitherto to scientific as distinguished from mere literary attainments.

THE *Times of India* observes : "Lovers of precious stones will do well to be on their guard just now against an extensive system of swindling which came in with the Burma Ruby Mines, and has had since a run of success almost unparalleled in the history of frauds. During the past six months some thousands of imitation rubies have been put upon the market by foreign *chevaliers d'industrie*, and are being sold by itinerant traders all over India, China and the East generally. These bogus gems are manufactured in Europe. They are brought out here by ingenious foreign speculators who, being artists in their way, make a point of actually visiting the Burma Mine and in many cases of addressing their letters from either there or from Rangoon or Mandalay. The 'gems,' of course, are simply coloured glass, and they are mostly sold as rough or uncut rubies direct from the mines. A lapidary or a good jeweller can detect the fraud in an instant, but the public generally are quite unable to do so, for what can be seen of the colour of the 'gem' is singularly rich and deep in tone."

Friday, 8th August.

An additional column has been added to the new Census schedule, which is intended to show the language or languages, known by all literate persons.

AN exceptionally severe thunderstorm broke over London, the night before the mail left, and rain fell in torrents. During the storm one of the small pinnacles at the House of Lords was struck by lightning. A considerable portion of it fell to the ground, and Mr. Justice Grantham, who was leaving the House of Lords where he had been listening to the debate, had a narrow escape. The broken masonry fell close to the learned judge, and almost struck him.

THE storm did a considerable amount of damage in the outlying districts of South London. Around Forest-hill, Honor-oak, East and West Dulwich and Peckham, the roadways were covered with water to a great depth, and all traffic was for a time practically suspended. The basements of many houses and shops were flooded, and a number of publicans had their whole stock of beer spoiled, and were obliged in consequence to close their premises at an earlier hour than usual, and engage gangs of men to pump the water out, these operations being carried on until long after midnight. The crops in Surrey have also suffered almost irretrievable damage.

THE publication of patent medicine advertisements is attended with great difficulties in Russia, and tooth powder, medicated soap and similar preparations are comprised within the category of patent medicines. The article must first be submitted to the examination of the medical authorities. If they approve of it, they place the manufacturer under bonds that he shall make his preparations for the market precisely according to the sample they have examined. Hereupon they give him a certificate which must be deposited with the Medical Censor. The latter again gives him a certificate which must be presented to the General Censorship Bureau. If the General Censor has no objection to the wording of the advertisement, it may go into the papers. If one and the same advertisement is to be published in twenty different papers it must go through this process from the Medical Commission down to the Consorship Bureau for twenty different times. The name of the paper in which it is to be published must be specially mentioned, and the wording and size of the advertisement designated in the original application and approved by the various authorities.

JAPANESE Enterprise.—The Japanese *Mail* asks : "Why does not some one organise a female barber's shop in Tokyo ! Beyond a doubt the thing would work splendidly. In Kobe there is, or used to be, a Japanese woman who shaved and cut hair to perfection. Her touch was incomparably superior to that of any man. Whether she made the business pay we do not know. To her belongs the credit of having started an idea which has now been taken up with signal success in London, and which ought to be taken up in Tokyo if people had their eyes open. In the whole of the big capital of Japan there is not one barber's shop at which a man can be shaved or clipped in real comfort. A pretty parlour, neat furniture, and half a dozen well-drilled girls would mark the dawn of a new era." We have female barbers in India—only they do not 'shave and cut.'

M. Stambouloff has been making some electioneering speeches to provincial audiences, and has been winning a good deal of applause by his thoroughness in declaring that neither Pince Ferdinand nor he himself will falter in the task which they have undertaken of making Bulgaria independent. As regards Turkey, in particular, M. Stambouloff has expressed his strong desire that the Porte should look upon Bulgaria not only as a friend but as a potentally. "If the Porte," he said in one of his speeches, "will only act amicably by us and do justice to our Macedonian co-religionists, we shall not strive for any political union with Macedonia, but join the Turks in defending the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in Europe against whomsoever may assail it."

A TELEGRAM from London to the Central Committee of the Uncovenanted Services says that Mr. Edward Jenkins gave a dinner on Friday night at the St. George's Club to the leading members of the Service. A strong opinion was expressed in favour of the retention of the existing organisation to watch over the interests of the Service.

ABOUT 37,753 persons visited the Indian Museum during the month of July 1890, the total being made up of 558 male and 155 female Europeans, and of 29,233 male and 7,807 female Natives of India. The daily average during the 22 days on which the Institution was open to the general public was 1,716.

Saturday, 9th August.

THE Calcutta Municipality has resolved to send forty photographs of the principal buildings, temples mosques and squares in Calcutta to the Turin Exhibition. The views have been selected, and a committee is now sitting to discuss details.

Woman's Penny Paper, of London, had an appreciative notice of the conduct of the Bombay barbers in taking a pledge not to shave Hindu widows. The barbers have now in a letter, addressed to the lady-readers of *Woman's Penny Paper*, expressed their thankfulness for the sympathy which the women in England are showing towards Indian women. Who wrote that letter on behalf of the illiterate barbers, we should like to know.

MR. CLAREMONT J. Daniell's work on "The Industrial Competition of Asia" says that whatever the result of the experiment in legislation in America may be, "it is certain that a convergence between the values of gold and silver will facilitate the re-introduction of gold into use as legal tender money in British India, and the establishment of gold as the standard of value in the commerce between Great Britian and that country. If, on the other hand, the gold price of silver declines to a lower point than it has yet reached, the necessity of placing the commerce and the finances of India upon a gold basis, will become more than ever apparent." Gold money, in his opinion, is as necessary to India as to Great Britain. On a gold currency India's prosperity will depend, and on India's prosperity England's commercial connection and supremacy

DR. PENTECOST, says the *Christian Reader*, is expected to arrive in Calcutta next November, and to stay two years in India. He is to be accompanied by a band of workers, Lord Kinnaird and his two sisters being among the first party. All are to make their own arrangements, and to pay their own expenses. The mission is to be, first, to the British residents, who, unconverted, are deemed the greatest obstacle to the progress of the gospel ; and, in the second place, to the English-speaking Natives "Dr. Pentecost," says a private correspondent, "believes there is to be a great revival in India, and wants to be in it."

ONE who is well informed gives a graphic picture of the Sultan's house-keeping. It is estimated that over six thousand persons are fed daily at his Dolma Bagtche palace, when the Sultan is there. Every different department is under the control of a person who is directly responsible for that, and he has a corps of servants and slaves under his orders, who obey him only, and he is subject to the Treasurer of the Household. Women have no voice whatever in the management of anything in any department. The Chamberlain is mostly occupied in administering to the wants and caprices of the Sultan, and is in almost constant attendance upon him. He has an organised force of buyers, who are each charged with purchase of certain supplies for their individual departments, each having his helpers, servants, and slaves. One man is charged with the duty of supplying all the fish, and as to furnish fish for at least six thousand persons is no light undertaking a place where there are no great markets such as there are in all other large cities, he has to have about twenty men to scour the various small markets, and buy of the fishermen, and each of these men has two others to carry the fish they buy. About ten tons of fish a week are required. There are nearly eighteen thousand pounds of bread eaten daily. The food for the Sultan is cooked by one man and his aids, and no others touch it. It is cooked in silver vessels, and when done each kettle is sealed by a slip of paper and a stamp, and this is broken in the presence of the Sultan by the High Chamberlain, who takes one spoonful of each separate kettle before the Sultan tastes it. This is to guard against poison. The food is almost always served up to the Sultan in the same vessels in which it was cooked, and these are often of gold. The Sultan never uses a plate. He takes all his food direct from the little kettles and never uses a table, and rarely a knife or fork.

THE *Englishman* writes :—'Attention is likely to be directed in earnest ere long to the question of river pollution. The Calcutta Health Society is addressing the Government on the subject, and it is probable that there will be a stir in Native circles when it is realised to what a sad end Gunga-Mai is tending. According to an old saw, the Ganges is to lose its sanctity about the year 1895, when the Nerbudda is to be elevated into the first place in the estimation of the Hindus. As matters are going, this prophecy stands in a fair way of fulfilment, although in a fashion that could hardly have been foreseen.' The subject of river-pollution is worthy of serious attention.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Monday*, the 11*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Elasticity. The Fundamental Equations.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday* the 12*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Thermometers concluded. Expansion by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Wednesday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Physical Optics. The Ether and its vibrations.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday*, the 14*th August* at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Elementary Dynamics. Kinematics.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the *14th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Reflection of Light on Curved surfaces. Concave and Convex Mirrors.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 9th, 1890. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1890.

THE COMMONS' DEBATE ON THE KASHMIR QUESTION.

THE debate on the Kashmir Question, which Mr. Bradlaugh raised in the House of Commons on the 3rd ultimo, has at least done one good. The discussion has elicited from the India Office a clear statement of the grounds for the deposition of the Maharaja Pertab Singh. The Viceroy, in his famous letter to the Maharaja did not speak very definitely on this point. His Excellency referred to the unfavourable reports which had been received by his predecessor, the Marquis of Dufferin, and by himself, of the manner in which the affairs of Kashmir were administered by Pertab Singh. Lord Lansdowne also stated that his attention had been called to certain letters of a treasonable character which were said to have been written by the Maharaja, and which were of such a nature as to present His Highness's character and conduct in a very unfavourable light. The Viceroy did not openly accuse the Maharaja of treason, but he said that it was quite sufficient to raise a grave suspicion against His Highness's loyalty. Lord Lansdowne also laid some stress on "a voluntary resignation on the part of the Maharaja." Thus, the grounds for the deposition of the Maharaja Pertab Singh were stated to be (1) mis-government; (2) treason; (3) voluntary resignation. His Highness earnestly asked for an inquiry into the charges preferred against him; but the Government of India did not grant it. A similar request was then made to the Secretary of State who also refused to comply with it. Mr. Bradlaugh then kindly took up the Maharaja Pertab Singh's case and laid it before the House of Commons. He merely demanded an inquiry into the accusations brought against the Maharaja. He told the House that more than 12 months ago His Highness asked the Government of India for a fair trial, and from that time until now no kind of answer had been made to that request. Mr. Bradlaugh observed: "Until the Government had put their case upon the table, any one must have been at a great disadvantage in bringing the matter to the attention of the House; and on the division which he should challenge he should ask the House to express no other opinion than that, when such a penalty was enforced against a Prince with whom the Indian Government had been in treaty of alliance, the Prince was entitled, like any subject of Her Majesty, to a fair trial before condemnation. The Under-Secretary must not shelter himself behind any considerations of State in his defence of the Government action; if such a plea were admitted there would be no security for any one subject of Her Majesty. Good or bad, the Maharaja was entitled to justice, and he ought not to be robbed under cover of an alleged criminality into which the Government would make no inquiry. * * * The Government, indeed, stated that they never attached any importance to certain letters of a treasonable and criminal character attributed to the Maharaja, but on the other hand, the Viceroy had spoken of the Indian Government being justified in their action not merely by the disclosure of those letters. The Secretary of State does not rely upon those letters, because the Maharaja has declared them to be daring forgeries, probably executed by the person whom the Government had set up in the Maharaja's place. If the Government had found out that the letters were forgeries, there was all the more reason for trying the other charges." Sir John Gorst, in resisting Mr. Bradlaugh's motion plainly stated that the supporters of the Maharaja Pertab Sing were mistaken in endeavouring to make out that he "had been deposed either on account of the letters or because of some personal vices, or because of his resignation." Sir John went on to say:—"None of these was really the ground upon which the Government of India acted. It had acted upon the imperious necessities of the people of Kashmir to have a better Government set up. Reforms in Kashmir had been too long delayed." Let us now examine closely the evidence which the Under-Secretary of State for India brought forward to establish the position taken up by him.

Sir John Gorst in defending the action of the Government did not, as might have been expected, state the whole truth. He was guilty of both *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi*. He began by reading to the House the observation on the condition of Kashmir in 1884 by the Government of Lord Ripon, in which much stress was laid on the misgovernment to which the people of that country had long been subjected. It is manifest that the Maharaja Pertab Singh could not be fairly held responsible for the misgovernment of the State in the time of his grandfather and father. He succeeded the latter towards the close of 1885, and in January 1886 paid a visit to Lord Dufferin in Calcutta. The late Viceroy impressed upon Pertab Singh the absolute necessity of reforming the administration of his State, and Pertab Singh was thoroughly convinced of it. On his return to his capital he at once began to put his house in order, and introduced many changes. Unfortunately for the Maharaja Sir Oliver St. John, who had been the Resident, was transferred from Kashmir in the spring of 1886 and was succeeded by Mr. Trevor Plowden. Sir John Gorst next told the House that in March 1888 Mr. Plowden had thought it his duty to call the attention of the Government of India to the fearful condition of Kashmir under the Maharaja and his associates. But Sir John Gorst conveniently omitted all mention of the events that had occurred from the summer of 1886 to the spring of 1888. When the Maharaja's trusted and able Minister Babu Nilambara Mukerjee, owing to want of support on Mr. Plowden's part, found it impossible to carry out all the necessary measures of reform, he threw up his post in disgust. Mr. Plowden, who had in the meanwhile taken a fancy to Dewan Luchman Das, who was then Governor of Kashmir, determined to make his friend the virtual ruler of the State. Luchman Das was, accordingly, forced upon the Maharaja as his Prime Minister. This being the case Pertab Singh was not at all responsible for what occurred in his State during the Plowden-Luchman Das *regime* which lasted for eighteen months. During this period the Maharaja had no voice whatever in the administration of the country, and Luchman Das carried every thing with a high hand with the strong support of his patron and friend Mr. Plowden. The latter kept quiet so long as his *protege* and favorite was *de facto* Maharaja of Kashmir. At last Pertab Singh mustered sufficient courage to get rid of the Minister who had been imposed upon him by the Resident. Luchman Das was dismissed in March 1888, and immediately Mr. Plowden "thought it his duty to call the attention of the Government of India to the fearful condition of Kashmir under the Maharaja and under his associates." No such report would surely have been made by the Resident against the Maharaja, if Luchman Das had not been dismissed. If his protege had continued to rule Kashmir in the name of Pertab Singh, its "fearful condition" would not have attracted Mr. Plowden's attention. Sir John Gorst referring to the events that had occurred since March 1888, said that the Maharaja had made an application to have a Council appointed and asked "that the Government of India should give him another trial, and see whether he could not govern his country better. Unfortunately the Government had accepted the Maharaja's proposal, and setting aside Mr. Plowden's advice, gave the Maharaja another chance. * * * In order to give the fullest chance for the success of this new arrangement, Mr. Plowden was removed from Kashmir on the occasion of his promotion, and Mr. Nisbet, who was a personal friend of the Maharaja and in whom he had implicit confidence, was sent in his place." This statement of the case was utterly misleading. It is true that in the spring of 1886 the Maharaja applied for the appointment of a Council. He however, naturally wished to give seats on the proposed Council to men in whom he had confidence, and was told by Lord Dufferin that this could not be done. A Council was no doubt appointed, but it was composed of men selected by the Government and not by the Maharaja. Sir John Gorst deliberately suppressed this fact. He should have also mentioned that Mr. Plowden was not transferred from Kashmir until the autumn of 1888. In other words, he was kept there more than six months after Luchman Das's dismissal. This course, it must not be forgotten, was strongly condemned even by the *Pioneer*, the recognised organ of the Government of India, which pronounced him to have been "a phenomenal failure" in Kashmir. It is a great pity that Mr. Bradlaugh had not been made thoroughly acquainted with all the facts of the case. Although he was allowed to reply to Sir John Gorst, he could not tell the House the circumstances we have mentioned above, which have an important bearing on the question of Pertab Singh's failure to reform the administration of his State. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that had the Maharaja been given a fair trial he would have succeeded in putting his house in order.

In order to prove the misgovernment of Kashmir, Sir John Gorst quoted some passages from the reports of Mr. Wingate of the Bombay Civil Service, who had been employed by the Maharaja's Government as Settlement Officer in 1886. Mr. Wingate found that the land was assessed upon arbitrary principles, and that the result was that from one-half to two-thirds of the revenue was exacted from the cultivators. We do not deny the misgovernment of Kashmir; but we should like to ask Sir John Gorst whether such a thing as an arbitrary and excessive assessment of the land revenue demand is unknown in British India. Has Sir John read the report of the Deccan Riot's Commission, or more especially the minute of Sir Auckland Colvin, who was a member of the Commission for a short time? Sir Auckland Colvin did not hesitate to come to the conclusion that the excessive enhancements of the recent settlements were among the special causes which produced the Deccan riots of 1875. The Government of Bombay, in reviewing the Sholapore Collector's report for 1872-73, observed:—"The Government has read with concern the opinion expressed by the Collector as to the undue pressure of the revised rules, in consequence of which a large quantity of land has been put up for sale in default of revenue, much of which found no purchasers." It is notorious that in the temporarily settled provinces the Settlement Department fixes the land tax according to certain purely theortical rules, usually totally wrong in principle, and which, in fact, merely amount to an elaborate guess-work. Sir Louis Mallet, while Under-Secretary of State for India, wrote:—"In many cases lands have been assessed which yield no rent at all, and barely pay the cost of cultivation." Sir John Gorst would do well to read the papers in the India Office relating to this subject. In the second place, Mr. Wingate finds fault with the system of paying the land revenue demand in kind. This system no doubt seems unscientific and barbarous to our rulers; but it prevails in many Native States

and is admirably suited to the state of things existing in Oriental countries. We have over and over again shown in these columns that the substitution of cash rents for payments in kind is one of the main causes of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes in this country. In the third place, Sir John Gorst mentioned the prevalence of *corvee* in Kashmir. Is Sir John, we should like to ask, ignorant of the fact that the system of forced labour is still in full force in British India? In this country no official from the Viceroy down to a Police Sub-Inspector travels without impressing coolies and carts. The fact is so notorious that we need only mention it. Among the measures of reform which Maharaja Pertab Singh introduced in the first year of his rule was one which had for its object the improvement of the system of *begar* or forced labour. His Highness would have abolished that accursed system altogether in 1886; but he could not do so for the sake of the European tourists who visit the Happy Valley in considerable numbers every hot season and for whom *begar* must be maintained.

AN INDIAN PARTY IN ENGLAND.

Sir William Wedderburn has recorded an interesting Memorandum on the subject of the formation of an Indian party in England. He begins by pointing out that in 1858 Mr. John Bright, when he used to take a keen interest in the affairs of this country, approved the organization of an informal Committee with a view of combined Parliamentary action in matters affecting Indian public interests. The movement made so much progress that about 50 Members of Parliament came forward and expressed their willingness to co-operate on the broad ground of just and sympathetic policy towards India; and it was arranged that out of these, a Working Committee of five or six should be formed. Mr. Bright consented to act as Chairman of the Working Committee. He, in fact, looked upon the whole movement as a revival of the "India Reform Society," which was found in 1853, mainly through the exertions of his friend Mr. John Dickinson, for the purpose of promoting combined and well-directed action among the friends of India in England, and furnishing them with correct and reliable information regarding Indian affairs. The India Reform Society, so long as it existed, rendered valuable services to the Princes and people of this country. The main object of its founders was to bring public opinion to bear on the British Parliament in the case of India, so as to obtain due attention to the complaints and claims of its teeming and voiceless millions. When the Society was established in the spring of 1853 the Charter of the East India Company was about to expire, and the first business to which the Society directed its attention was to secure that the customary Parliamentary enquriy into Indian affairs, previous to the renewal of the Charter, should be full and impartial. The position taken up by the Society was that this enquiry into the condition of India would not be altogether satisfactory unless due consideration was given to the petitions and wishes of the more intelligent of the Natives of India. The valuable information collected by the India Reform Society enabled Mr. Bright to make the memorable speeches on India, which, it is believed, led to the issue of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

The scheme forming an Indian committee in England, although approved by Mr. John Bright, could not, however, be carried out, and the reason is clearly explained by Sir William Wedderburn in the memorandum under notice. He points out that in one most important particular the position of Indian reformers was very seriously damaged by the legislation of 1858, which transferred the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. Sir William observes:—'As long as the administration of India was with the East India Company, the proceedings of this privileged Corporation were watched in Parliament with great jealousy, and each renewal of the special charter furnished a natural opportunity for a Parliamentary enquiry into complaints and grievances. This recurring opportunity for enquiry came without demand or efforts on the part of Indian reformers; and on such occasion, as a condition of renewal, very notable legislative benefits were secured for the people of England and India. In this way at reasonable intervals, the proceedings of the great Indian Official hierarchy were brought under review, and well-considered reforms were introduced suited to the gradual development of Indian requirements. But since 1858, when the Crown took over the direct administration, this self-acting provision for a periodical enquiry into grievances has been lost. There is now no day of reckoning. And Indian reformers find all their efforts exhausted and wasted in the vain attempt to obtain a Parliamentary hearing." All this is only too true. The experience of the past has conclusively shown that it is in the highest degree desirable that Indian affairs should be periodically investigated. The enquiries which took place before the Charter of the East India Company was renewed, were productive of incalculable benefit to the people of this country. The Parliamentary committees appointed in 1813, 1833 and 1853, preceding the renewal of the Charter in those years, collected a vast mass of facts and information relative to the working of the Indian system of administration, and offered valuable suggestions, which resulted in improved legislation and administration, and in the amelioration of the condition of the Indian people. But since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown, more than thirty years ago, no comprehensive enquiry into the condition of India has been instituted, although during this period many important changes have been introduced into almost all departments of the State. The statutory arrangements sanctioned in 1858 for the control of Indian affairs in England were confessedly imperfect. We readily admit that it was impossible at the time the transfer took place to foresee many of the defects of the new system of Government which was then introduced. As, however, more than thirty years have now elapsed since the commencement of this new system of administration, the time has arrived for a thorough and comprehensive inquiry into the condition of India, and into the tendencies and practical results of the whole system of administration

In the concluding part of his Memorandum Sir William Wedderburn briefly sums the prospects of Indian reform at the present time. He points out that there exists no machinery to bring about the full Parliamentary investigation into Indian affairs, which is absolutely essential to ascertain the true condition of the country, and to frame wisely the necessary reforms. It should also be carefully borne in mind that Indian official interests and opinion, which are strongly represented in the London Press, at the India Office and in the House of Commons, are naturally opposed altogether to a Parliamentary inquiry into the condition of India. Then India has within the last few years lost some of her most earnest and independent friends, such as Mr. John Bright, Professor Fawcett, Major Evans Bell, Mr. Chesson and Colonel Osborn. These are the disadvantages under which Indian reformers have at present to labour. The only hopeful and encouraging feature in their position is that their hands have been enormously strengthened by the Indian National Congress, which has stimulated a programme of reform in strict accordance with the solemn pledges granted by Parliament and the Crown. Well does Sir William Wedderburn say that up to the present time India has been dumb, and her friends in England have been obliged to speak on her behalf at second hand but now she has found a voice. He, therefore, thinks that the time has arrived when the informal Committee approved by Mr. John Bright in 1858 should be reorganised. Sir William remarks:—"On all hands, it is agreed that the Congress movement is one of great importance, and it seems incumbent upon English public men to do what they can to assist its promoters in guiding the movement in directions the most beneficial both in India and England. The proposed combination amongst the friends of India in England will not involve any sacrifice of independence on the part of any individual reformer. Nor will any one be committed to the views held by others; the basis of co-operation being simply the desire that England should discharge her duty to India with justice and sympathy, and the determination that the actual administration should accord with the principles laid down by Parliament and the Crown." We are glad to note that Sir William Wedderburn proposes to re-organise the informal Committee approved by Mr. John Bright on a non-party basis. We have often said that we have no sympathy with those who would make Indian reform a party question. No greater misfortune could befall India than to be made the sport of party politics in England. If Sir William Wedderburn and his supporters should succeed in forming an Indian party in Parliament on the lines indicated by him in the Memorandum under notice, they will earn the lasting gratitude of the Princes and people of this country.

THE CALCUTTA HOSPITALS DURING 1889.

While the ascertainment of the causes of disease is of particular interest in the domain of Medical Science, while baccili and microbes are a study for the theorist, the public at large are concerned with the cure or alleviation of sufferings which mortal flesh is heir to. Public munificience has done its part in contributing towards the establishment and maintenance of many of the Institutions in Calcutta which afford relief to the sick; it is the province of the administrators of these Institutions to see that they are rendered really useful. A Resolution of the Government of Bengal, dated the 30th July 1890, records the result of the management of the Hospitals of Calcutta for the past calendar year. It is a pity that the report of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, on which the Resolution is based, is not published along with the Resolution itself. The remarks and opinions of the Inspector General *in extenso* would have been a more profitable study than the few details and excerpts given by Government.

The Resolution notices the fact that, the death-rate from all causes in the Town was 26·9, while that in Howrah was 22·7. Though these rates did not differ much from the death-rates of the previous year 1888, it is note-worthy that the death-rate in Calcutta, with its improved drainage and water-supply, is greater than in Howrah, with its open drains and primitive supply of water. This fact requires explanation. Does the 'Town' mean Calcutta with the lately added suburban area? The suburban area, with its admitted insanitary condition, may be responsible for the higher death-rate. If so, the fact should have been prominently stated. Separate figures are, we believe, available for the old town and the suburban portion, and it would have been interesting to see what the death-rate was in Calcutta proper, as compared with that in Howrah and in the suburbs.

It is some satisfaction to find that, the number of deaths from cholera in Calcutta and Howrah during the past year was far less numerous than in 1888; but the inroads of this scourge are not regulated by any known law. Hygienic regulations and specifics equally fail in arresting the ravages of the disease, whenever it makes its appearance. Notwithstanding the adoption of many a measure of sanitary reform for some time past, the disease has not regularly abated in respect either of its sphere of action or its virulence, and it occasionally springs up and claims its victims by thousands and tens of thousands. A specific used with success in Patna is not found efficacious in Calcutta, and half the cases, as we are given to understand, prove fatal. It is a matter of the utmost regret that medical science has not yet been able to discover the cause of, or a remedy for, this fell disease. While cases of cholera were fewer, those of small pox were much greater in 1889 than in the year previous. Though it did not cause serious anxiety to the authorities, we know it as a fact that the pest spread to an alarming extent, upsetting all pre-conceived notions of immunity from attack under the system of vaccination, which had been made compulsory under the law. Persons vaccinated and re-

vaccinated fell victims in numbers, while many who had once suffered from the disease, and many who had been inoculated under the native system escaped. Here again medical science seems to be, to some degree at least, at fault. If vaccination does not always act as a protection, we have yet to find out what will so act. Opinions are already changing, the vaccine virus taken from the calf is said to be more potent and safer than that taken from a child's arm, and there are persons who even go the length of saying that inoculation from the virus of a person attacked with the disease, is the only means of securing one from any future attack. Again, while we were always under the impression that vaccination should be repeated after intervals of 5 or 7 years, an opinion now seems to prevail that, repeated vaccinations do more harm than good, and that a person twice vaccinated may be considered safe from danger. The matter seems to be one which requires the best consideration at the hands of those who are competent, from knowledge and experience, to deal with it.

From the table given in the Resolution it appears that there was a general increase in the admissions, in all the hospitals with the exception of the Mayo Institutions and the Howra General Hospital, the Hospital for Police cases only not being taken into account. The very large decrease of 37,350 in the Mayo Institutions is accounted for by the fact that, under the operation of a new rule, the Institution is closed on Sundays. Dr. Hilson "takes exception to the practice and remarks that it should not have been introduced without the sanction of Government as it is likely to lead to great confusion in the preparation of annual statistics." The Government, however, does not wish to interfere with the discretion of the Governors of the Mayo Hospital in the matter, though it considers the ground of Dr. Hilson's objection a true one. We are not so much concerned with the difficulty felt in the preparation of the annual figures, as with the fact, as Dr. Hilson puts it, that the Institution is closed on Sundays. The inference to be drawn from this statement is that, on these days admission is barred and relief denied to the sick and dying who may come within its portals. If this is so, the Governors of the Hospital cannot too soon rescind the rule, which all right-minded men must strongly condemn. The practice of the healing art is a godly vocation and to refuse to exercise it on a Sunday is, not to observe the Sabbath but, to desecrate it. We have, however, our suspicions, we are not sure the rule has not been misunderstood. Perhaps old cases, which do not require daily attention, are not looked to on Sundays, and no harm is done. That Dr. Sanders, kind-hearted and deservedly popular as he is, will allow the gates of the Hospital to be closed against urgent and new cases seeking admittance, is what we can scarcely induce ourselves to believe. In the interests of humanity the point requires elucidation, and we trust an inquiry will be made in the matter.

The proportion of deaths in the several hospitals varies considerably. From about 40 per mille treated in the General Hospital it rises to 204 per mille treated in the Campbell Hospital, and to 217 per mille treated in the Howra General Hospital. We are aware that these last-named hospitals receive paupers for treatment and moribund cases, and the number of deaths must be necessarily high; but considering that it is almost double the number of deaths in the Mayo Hospital, where also natives are alone admitted, the matter requires attention. It is some satisfaction that the deaths in those hospitals were less than in the previous year by 12 and 30 per mille respectively. While the death-rates fell off generally during the last year, we are sorry to notice that it rose in the Mayo Hospital by nearly 30 per mille. If the small death-rate, 39 per mille, as the result of surgical operations is, as the Lieutenant-Governor observes, "satisfactory evidence of the skill of the operators and of the care taken of the patients," it stands to reason that the increase in the death-rate in the Mayo Hospital leads to an opposite conclusion. Is not the arbitrary dismissal of the Assistant Surgeon who had the immediate care of the patients in this hospital, and who was known to be well skilled in the practice of his profession, responsible for the increase?

We conclude by observing with satisfaction that, Sir Steuart Bayley "commends to the careful consideration of the Medical College Council" a suggestion, made by Dr. Hilson, for entrusting House Surgeons and senior students with a larger number, than heretofore, of the more simple surgical operations, under the immediate supervision of the senior officers of the Hospital, with a view to give them a practical training for the active duties of their profession. We can name Assistant Surgeons, who bore or still bear a high reputation as experts in surgery, but a want of practical training, in these days, has naturally resulted in making the alumni of the College less proficient in the practice of this branch of the profession than in the practice of medicine.

INDIAN MAHOMEDANS AND BRITISH RULE.

MAHOMED Anwar-ud-din Saheb, grandson of his late Highness the second Prince of Arcot, recently delivered an address to his co-religionists, which demands more than a passing notice. He did good service by exhorting them to acquire a knowledge of the English language. He pointed out that Englishmen brave the difficulties of learning oriental languages, and that in former days the Mussulmans studied the Greek for its stores of learning, and translated some of its books which are now lost in the original. Mahomed Anwar-ud-din Saheb said nothing but the truth when he said that there was nothing to prevent the Indian Mahomedans from improving their condition if they worked with a will. He observed:—"The British have put us on an equality with themselves in every thing but as regards the army; and there I cannot but think they are quite right for some time yet to come, for words spoken freely by an ordinary individual are a vastly different thing to a man speaking with a Brigade behind his back, as was the case in feudal times when a great noble could put thousands of men into the field." In order to establish the position taken up by him, Mahomed Anwar-ud-din Saheb said that any Mahomedan that chooses to pass the competitive examination for the Covenanted Civil Service comes in the same list as English Civilians and is bound to rise with them. Our Mahomedan friends, strange to say, do not realise that even in the instance mentioned by Mahomed Anwar-ud-din Saheb, Indians have not been placed on a footing of equality with Englishmen. It is true that both can compete for admission into the heaven-born service; but the stern fact remains that the Englishman goes up to the competitive examination in his own country, whereas the Indian has to proceed to a distant country at an early age, under every possible disadvantage, in order to appear at it. How can it be contended in the teeth of this fact that Natives of India have been placed on a footing of equality with Englishmen in the matter of their admission to the Covenanted Civil Service? The conditions imposed on the Indian subjects of Her Majesty are, indeed, so severe as to practically exclude them from the heaven-born service. Of course, we all know that Her Majesty graciously promised in the Royal Proclamation of 1858 that all subjects in India, without any distinction of race, colour or creed, should be placed on a footing of equality. But it is notorious that this promise yet remains unfulfilled. To say nothing of higher employment in the public service, even equal laws are unknown in India up to this day, although more than thirty years have elapsed since the issue of Her Majesty's Proclamation of 1858. A writer in a recent issue of *India* quotes chapter and verse to show the distinctions made in the Criminal Procedure Code between Indian British subjects and European British subjects of Her Majesty. No District Magistrate can sentence a European British subject to imprisonment exceeding *three months*; but he is competent to pass on any Indian British subject imprisonment which may extend to *three years*. Mark the difference between three months and three years. Then, no Court of Sessions can pass on a European British subject a sentence of imprisonment exceeding one year; but such a court is competent to sentence an Indian British subject to imprisonment for fourteen years, transportation for life and also to death subject to confirmation by the highest tribunal in the province. Again, the Criminal Procedure Code gives to a European British subject the right of an appeal when he is sentenced to imprisonment for a single minute or to pay a fine of one farthing; but Indian British subjects cannot appeal when they are sentenced by a Magistrate of the first class to imprisonment for one month; or to pay a fine not exceeding Rs. 50, or to whipping only. In cases tried summarily, an Indian British subject has no right of appeal when he is sentenced to imprisonment for three months, or to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or to whipping. Now, we would ask Mahomed Anwar-ud-din Saheb and the *Pioneer*, which pats him on the back, to look into the facts above mentioned, and then say whether Natives of India have been placed on a footing of equality with Englishmen. Facts are stubborn things and cannot be got over by mere empty declamation or foolish adulation.

After exhorting his co-religionists to learn English with a view to qualify themselves for employment in the Public Service, Mahomed Anwar-ud-din Saheb proceeded to discuss the political status of Indian Mahomedans under British rule. In doing so, he propounded the doctrine that the very existence of British India depends on the loyal help of the Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty. He then went out of his way to indulge in a tirade against the Muscovite. He said:—"Some may say that what does it matter who rules, the British or Russia. As I hope to prove to you, they that think thus must be very silly, and cannot possibly be good Mahomedans and wish for the advancement of their race. They know nothing of Russia. The advance of the Cossack is synonymous with the advance of Russia, and we all know that Cossack in Arabic means a robber. As Russia advanced, she fought the Turcomans, and perhaps she was right. * * * We, who live under the British, can have no idea of what the Russian is, as compared with the British." There may be Mahomedans who think that it matters nothing to them whether India be ruled by England or by Russia. We may assure Mahomed Anwar-ud-din Saheb and his patrons that such men do not exist among Hindus. The latter, more especially the English-educated classes among them, do not entertain any doubt as to the immense superiority of British to Muscovite rule. The Hindus know very well that India must, for a time to come, remain under foreign rule, and that the English are unquestionably the best alien masters they can possibly have. They are deeply sensible of the inestimable blessings which British rule has conferred on the country. They feel strongly that if the English had done nothing beyond giving India the *Pax Britannica*, which now prevails throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the benefits of Western education, which has already effected a moral revolution in the land, that alone would have justified their conquest and occupation of the country. No Hindu, who is not either an idiot or a lunatic, ever thinks of exchanging British rule for any other.

In the concluding part of his speech Mahomed Anwar-ud-din Saheb proposed that the Indian Mahomedans should petition Government to raise funds for ameliorating their condition in the manner suggested by Colonel T. O. Underwood, the Pay-master of the Carnatic Stipends. The gallant Colonel, in a recent public speech at Madras, propounded a novel scheme for the improvement of the Mahomedan community. He advocated the establishment of a good and efficient boarding-house in every large town in India under the superintendence of a European gentleman accustomed to the training of boys in England. "These boarding-houses," let the reader mark, "would not be set up for the purpose of education, but for discipline, as the boys would be marched from the boarding-houses to the different schools in which their parents or guardians wished them to be educated. At these boarding houses there would be regular hours for meals and play and the next day's lessons. Too much stress cannot be laid upon play, as that must take the place of war to discipline our youth." Now, we do not under-rate the importance of physical training. We fully admit that all work no

play makes Jack a dull boy; but then all play and no work makes him a stupid boy. And experience has conclusively shown that the intellectual results of the institutions in which too much importance is attached to play, such as the Rajkumar College and the M. A. O. College at Aligarh, are not very encouraging. Our Mahomedan fellow-subjects, under the advice of their so-called European friends, may depreciate book-learning and lay too much stress on manly sports; but it must not be forgotten that without book-learning, though they obtain, through the favour of powers that be, a few coveted posts in the Uncovenanted Service, they cannot enter the Covenanted Civil Service or achieve success in the learned professions. Under a sound system of education, intellectual training and physical training should go hand-in-hand as is done in the public schools and colleges in England. But unfortunately at Ajmere, Indore and Aligarh the former is subordinated to the latter; and the consequence is exactly what might have been easily anticipated. Our Mahomedan fellow-subjects would do well not to allow themselves to be guided by their pretended European friends and well-wishers. The latter will patronise them so long as they do not claim to be placed on a footing of equality with European British subjects. The moment they advance this most reasonable claim they will be denounced as preachers of sedition and rebels at heart.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AS the Viceroy will be absent from Simla, Sir James Lyall will open the Fine Arts Exhibition on the 20th instant.

THE 4th Bengal Infantry will be termed in future the 4th Prince Albert Victor's Regiment of Bengal Infantry, by permission of Her Majesty

DR. CROMBIE goes on leave for two months and a half when Dr. McConnell will officiate for him as Superintendent of the General Hospital.

IN the House of Commons, on Sunday, Mr. Smith announced that Government had been reluctantly compelled to abandon the India Councils Bill. There is more in this than is seen on the surface.

MUNICIPAL authorities are laudably busy in the extension of foot-paths in our important thoroughfares. They are quite right, for foot-paths lead to a perceptible diminution of carriage accidents and to increased comforts and safety of pedestrians. But they are capable of carrying their zeal a little too far. In narrow streets of Radhabazar and Burabazar double foot paths are a mistake, for carriage traffic, which is difficult in these streets under any circumstances, becomes positively retarded thereby. We are told these things are never referred to the Commissioners but are managed by the executive. This should not be so.

THE Advocate-General's opinion on questions of law does not appear to be sound to some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. But some importance might certainly be attached to Sir Charles Paul's opinion on the Mehter Service case, in that he was one of the framers of the Municipal Act as well as Babu Kallynath Mitter. The latter gentleman from the beginning agreed with the Complaints Committee that Dr. Simpson's reading of the law was not correct. Furthermore it is a deliberate misrepresentation of facts to try to mix up Dr. Simpson's two characters as a sanitary expert and as the executive head of a department. This seems to be the only haven of the mis-doers. But they cannot have its protection long. The whole case and the Advocate-General's opinion will be before the Government in a tangible shape ere long, and steps are being taken to enforce its proper circulation among the Commissioners.

VERY heavy rain has fallen in Lahore during the past week. Several houses have fallen down, resulting in the death of nearly 25 persons. Reports of heavy rain have come from all the towns in the Punjab. The rivers have overflown their banks, and there has been much loss of life and property. In another column we have noticed the disastrous flood in and about Bareily. The Bengal floods also are steadily assuming larger proportions every day and the rise of the Bhagiruthi near Murshidabad is causing the greatest possible concern. The Burdwan floods show no signs of abatement either.

KEMMIER, who was found guilty of murder and condemned to death, was executed at New York on Wednesday by electricity. Owing to some fault in the apparatus the instant death of the criminal was prevented. Altogether several minutes elapsed before life was extinct. This is the first execution by electricity in the United States, and it is pronounced a failure.

BEFORE the Joint Magistrate of Sealdah a complaint was made the other day by a respectable Hindu, who stated that a relative of his, named Makund Lall Gyon, had been detained wrongfully in a coolie depot situated in Beliaghatta Road, owned by an emigrant contractor. It was alleged that the man had been induced by the false representations of a recruiter in the service of the contractor to allow himself to be registered. A Police enquiry has been ordered into the matter. We shall await the results of the enquiries with anxiety,

A NUMBER of specifics for Leprosy are being discussed in our morning papers. The Editor of the *Indian Daily News* has undertaken to pay the costs of some experiments, and pauper lepers are freely availing themselves of the offer. The claimants for specifics are Babu Hem Chandra Dutt of Raghunath Chatterjee's Street, Mr. Cranenburgh of Bowbazar, Dr. Chew, late of the Municipality, Mr. Williamson of the Salvationists, Mr. D'costa of Kinderdine's Lane, and others.

IN a recent Sessions case an Honorary Magistrate, who had taken down the dying deposition of a murdered person, was made to attend Court as a witness in order that he might speak to his own signature. It is open to question whether such attendance ought to be enforced and whether judicial notice should not be taken of the signatures of Honorary Magistrates as is done in the case of stipendiaries. The question has, we understand, been referred to the High Court for opinion and decision, and we have no doubt there will be a proper solution. It is necessary to remember in this connection that if Honorary Magistrates are in this way dragged to Court as witnesses, they will be very reluctant to volunteer their services when the occasion requires it.

CHOLERA is raging at Mecca very severely and hundreds of deaths take place every day. The number of deaths on Sunday before last was 520. Such of our Mahomedan fellow subjects as propose to go on pilgrimage during the current and next pilgrim seasons should take note of this, and the authorities should take proper steps to make these facts known to ignorant people. Latest advices state that one hundred deaths from cholera are daily occurring at Jeddah. Cholera has also appeared at Madrid, where one death has already taken place. Several officials at Suez also are stated to be undeniably suffering from cholera; but the fact is concealed by the authorities.

THE Kaiser delighted with the cession of Heligoland has again paid a visit to his royal grandmother. The landing at Cowes which took place on Monday was greeted with cordiality and the Kaiser declared himself delighted with his re-visit to England. The Queen met her visitor at Osborne, receiving him with the greatest cordiality. The Kaiser has expressed his intention of decorating Lord Salisbury with the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle and presenting his portrait to his lordship.

THE story about the Amban's murder seems to be untrue. A Darjiling telegram, dated 4th August, states :—'Last night Mr. Hart received despatches from the Amban written by himself, dated Eastern Tibet, 25th July, and therefore subsequent to the date of his reported murder. Shang Tai has been promoted to the post of Chief Resident at Tibet *vice* Chief Resident Chang appointed a Tartar-General in Ili, a post only given to members of the Manchu family.'

THE Imperial *ukase* of Russia for the expulsion of the Jews from the country districts is declared to be unfounded. We should have thought so, for no civilized Government could countenance such oppressive measures as the *ukase* contemplated, at the close of the nineteenth century. The Jews are, however, said to be quitting Russia in thousands, in consequence of the new law and are proceeding to Brazil and Algeria.

A SRINAGAR telegram says that the Maharaja of Kashmir arrived at Srinagar last week, when the reception by the people was very enthusiastic. Nearly all the leading merchants and traders went two days' journey by water to Baramulla to meet the Maharaja, and accompanied him back to Srinagar. Never before had His Highness met with such a cordial reception. This does not look like the Maharaja being despised by his subjects as was represented in Parliament. It is reported that he will be President of the Council.

THE *Englishman* with characteristic ignorance of everything relating to natives of the country writes :—"While the native press strongly urges the necessity of raising the age of consent, it calls upon Government to take the initiative. This, however, is not in accordance with the usual procedure. The various native Associations should place their views before Government, as, we understand, the Calcutta Health Society intends to do. The Society will recommend the raising of the age to thirteen." We are pretty close readers of the "native press", but we never knew that except in a few cases of extreme go-a-headism, with which the Hindu Society has no sympathy or concern, there has been no 'urging' of the character described, not to speak of a strong one.

WE learn with regret that the young Maharaj Kumar of Hatwa, the only son and heir of His Highness the Maharaja of Hatwa, suddenly died, on Wednesday before last, from the effects of a severe epileptic fit. His Highness commands the respect of all sections of the community both in Bengal and Behar, and we have to express our deep sympathy with the Maharaja in His Highness's great affliction. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was to have halted at Hatwa in the course of his tour. But this idea will now be abandoned.

As we understood the main grievance of Mr. Warburton against the *Tribune* was that our Lahore contemporary had given currency to reports of his indebtedness. This was quite apart from the criticisms made on Mr. Warburton for his share in the recent Amritsar Police scandal. The Punjab Government on the representation that these reports were all false was induced to give Mr. Warburton leave to prosecute his libeller. The prosecution, however, is not likely to progress very favourably if it has been instituted at all, and if it has not been instituted there seems to be little chance of its institution. A Lahore telegram to a contemporary says that the Government Resolution regarding Mr. Warburton's indebtedness is out. His Honor thinks that Mr. Warburton has certainly borrowed money from natives in the Amritsar district against the rules; but as he has been already severely reprimanded, no further punishment than his transfer to another district is given. The Inspector-General has been ordered to arrange for the transfer by September. In the meantime the popular sympathy for the *Tribune* in the Punjab is great. Another Lahore telegram

states that Mr. Warburton has been degraded by a transfer to the insignificant District of Sialkot. The removal is said to be necessitated in a manner by the strain that Mr. Warburton's unpopularity has been putting on the administration of justice. Mr. Warburton is said to have taken leave for the express purpose of looking after his proposed case and his programme consists of prosecution of the Bengal editors who have reproduced the libel first published by the *Tribune*.

ANOTHER immense strike resulting in a lock-out has occurred among the South Wales coal miners; 90,000 hands are idle at the docks and collieries, and the railways are paralysed. All attempts at a settlement between masters and men have failed. Passenger traffic with South Wales has ceased, and the mails have to be sent by road. The spirit of liberty as depicted in the last number of the *Punch* is very much in the ascendant and is pervading all sections of the British community.

THE Anglo-French Agreement relative to the French Protectorate over Madagascar, and the extension of the French sphere of influence up to Lake Tchad, as a set-off against the British Protectorate over Zanzibar, has been signed. In the Commons, Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question, said that France and England had come to an agreement concerning Africa.

THE *Novoe Vremya* states that the Amir Abdur Rahaman proposes sending an Embassy to Russia to conclude a Commercial Treaty between Afghanistan and Russia. We are not sure that the report is meant as an irritant regarding a matter about which nothing has fortunately been heard for some time.

WE learn with regret that Mr. M. P. Gasper, a well known member of the Calcutta Bar, died at sea, on Sunday before last, on his way to England, where he was going under medical advice. He had been very ill of late and a sea voyage was the only chance of restoring him to health. Mr. Gasper had qualified himself for the Indian Civil Service and had passed the necessary examination, but was prevented from entering the Service on medical grounds. He was subsequently called to the Bar and began practising in Calcutta where within a short time he became one of the most successful advocates. His *forte* was criminal law as his skill in cross examination was great, but he was no less useful in civil cases. He was a keen sportsman and was long a valuable member of the Calcutta Corporation. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of friends.

A LARGE number of leading Indian gentlemen met Mr. Eardly Norton on his arrival at Madras from Europe. A public meeting will shortly be held to hear his report on Congress work in England.

LORD SALISBURY, speaking at a banquet given at the Mansion House to Her Majesty's Ministers, said that the situation everywhere was pacific. The Anglo-German Agreement had removed all cause that might have arisen for a quarrel. His Lordship dwelt on the growing prosperity of Egypt which, he said, was due to the energy of successive Ministers. His lordship hoped the time would come when Egypt would be able to do without England, but that time had not yet arrived. The withdrawal of British forces from Egypt depends greatly on the other nations who are able to either advance or retard their departure. In conclusion, his lordship said the mandate of Government in regard to Ireland had been fulfilled.

IT is said to have been decided by Government that candidates, who pass the Secretariat Examination, will, on appointment, be paid their *bona fide* travelling expenses on joining, at Simla or Calcutta, the office they may be appointed to. It is difficult to imagine why so much stress should be laid upon *bona-fide*, unless the idea be that clerks and officers at the commencement of their career should not, if possible, be initiated in fraud. The warrant system is supposed to be able to cope with the evil sufficiently well; but the Government is not probably aware that it is likely to entail hardships that will be keenly felt.

WE are glad to learn that Sir William Hunter writes to say that Kristo Das Paul's statue is ready for despatch to India. Sir William says that it is a very spirited piece of work, and recalls the look of Kristo Das Paul in one of his happiest flights of eloquence. The statue when received in Calcutta will be a real acquisition to it.

IT is stated that Government has it in contemplation to abolish the first or Rs. 1,000 grade of Subordinate Judges, the number in the lower grades being increased; the supposed compensation being six District Judgeships on Rs. 1,200 intended for the Statutory Civilians. The reason of the change is said to be that it does not look well to pay Rs. 1,000 to a Subordinate Judge, while the Statutary Collector gets the same salary.

A LARGE number of applications have been received for the Librarianship of the Calcutta Public Library and a Sub-Committee has been appointed to choose the Librarian from the number. The advertisement states that Rs. 100 is the salary of the post and that a graduate will get the preference. A hundred rupees, we are afraid, is not sufficient to command the services of a scholarly librarian.

THE Government publishes in the last Gazette a Resolution on the Report of the Superintendent of Inland Emigration for the year 1889. There are three classes of emigrants, or rather three different systems under which emigrants are taken to their destination in Assam. The first class comprises emigrants who are engaged by contractors through licensed recruiters, and the supervision of Government over the character of the recuiters, the execution of labor contracts, and sanitary arrangements for the journey, is complete. Under this system, however, only 1835 laborers were engaged, but of these 168 deserted, while 132 took their discharge, a fact which shows that false inducements are often held out, and the registering Magistrates cannot be too careful in making the intending emigrants understand their position. The second class includes laborers engaged by garden-sardars for whom the employer is said to be responsible. Though the Government supervises the execution of labor contracts and the arrangements for the journey, those for healthy depots are not elaborate. Under this system 10,822 laborers were engaged, but nothing was known as to how many deserted, or how many died on the way, such deaths as were ascertained having been large in number. The third class comprises what are called 'free emigrants' who are engaged without the supervision of Government. Emigrants of this class to the number of 44,400 entered Assam during the past year. The system, as uncontrolled in any way, must be fraught with evils. Of 28,948 emigrants of this class who passed through Dhubri 780 never entered Assam. Heavy mortality is reported on the line, and the necessity of increased precautions is apparent. A study of the figures proves that most laborers are engaged under the least controlled system, and that the whole subject requires careful and earnest consideration at the hands of Government. There can be no doubt that the systems under which laborers are engaged for Assam urgently require revision. It is satisfactory to note that Government is making every effort to improve the sanitary arrangements in depots, and on the lines of route.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Calcutta University will be held on Saturday, the 23rd instant, to consider the Resolution of the Syndicate to *disaffiliate*, for one year, the Law Department of Ripon College. Questions have been freely asked whether the Senate has any power to interfere with the decision of the Syndicate in such a matter as this. Those who ask such questions may be referred to thefollowing rule relating to affiliation:—'4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, at any time, withdraw the privileges of affiliation from any Institution." On the other hand it is pointed out that one of the bye-laws relating to the Syndicate is that "The decision of the Syndicate on.....any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it." One of the grounds for disaffiliating the Law Department of Ripon College was, we understand, that certificates were granted to certain students who had not fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para 2 of the Regulations as to Bachelor in Law. We quote the Regulation referred to here: "Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognised by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination." Those who disapprove of the action of the Syndicate say that this Regulation is 'beautifully vague.' The meaning of the words "a regular course of study" is nowhere defined, and a minimum number of lectures to be delivered in each course of lectures is nowhere fixed. In the absence of definite rules, it is said an affiliated Institution is at liberty to give a free interpretation to the Regulation. Opinion is divided as to the judiciousness of the Syndicate in taking such important action as the disaffiliation of an Institution without giving an opportunity to its Proprietor for full explanation. The mode of inquiry which the Syndicate adopted is open to question, and the Senate desire to know all the grounds upon which the decision for disaffiliation has been arrived at. It is a matter of deep regret that the relations between the Senate and the Syndicate are somewhat strained. The Syndicate is merely an executive Committee of the Senate, and if it fails to give satisfaction, the remedy lies in the hands of the Senate. The Act of Incorporation gives it full powers to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations touching all matters whatever regarding the University. The Senate has *delegated* certain powers to the Syndicate and nothing more. It is the duty of the Senate to see that the Syndicate keeps itself within proper limits in exercising the powers which are entrusted to it.

WE see it stated that the Drainage Department of the Calcutta Municipality has ordered that iron gratings in connection with house-drainage are to be provided with hinges to facilitate the cleaning of drains. This is said to be likely to minimise much of the unwholesome odours and resultant fevers about the town. That may or may not be so. But the Municipality has no business to impose these fresh burdens upon people with every change in the wind in the name of sanitation. This is in effect only "authorised plundering" in which some of the subordinates take a somewhat unwholesome interest. Sanitary fads are quite good in their way and excellent things to preach about and insist upon, when not accompanied by any undue strain on people's slender purses. But they should be decided and determined upon once in the way and should not be liable to re-opening as soon as the plumber's stock of one kind of goods has run short, or there is any necessity for creating a market for goods of a separate and 'improved' kind. We are sorry to learn that a great deal of *zulum* is going on in connection with these hinging affairs and protests notwithstanding the subordinates threaten to have the changes effected at the owners' expenses. A recent case in which Babu Peary Mohun Sur has had something to do and which Mr. Lee fortunately took up very forcibly illustrated the amount of evil that this system is capable of doing, and we trust that further scandals will be avoided. The funniest part of the transactions is that when poor rate-payers protest they are coolly referred to some "authorised plumber" whose arbitration the Municipality would probably be quite willing to abide by. The wine merchant of the proverb could not wish for a better witness.

AN interesting case of copyright has been decided by Mr. Justice Wilson in which Messrs. MacMillan and Company of London sued for an injunction to restrain Babu Suresh Chunder Deb from publishing certain portions of the *Golden Treasury*, edited by Professor Palgrave. The work has been prescribed by the Bombay and Calcutta Universities for certain examinations, and the defendant was alleged to have reproduced the entire fourth part of *The Golden Treasury* in a work, entitled *Short Selections of Poems in English*, not in the same order, but with variations, which consisted of their being arranged in chronological order, and a change in punctuation. Palgrave's notes also are said to have been published without acknowledgment. The defendant also undersold Messrs MacMillan's books. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji for the defendant raised the following issues:—First, whether the plaintiffs are owners of a copyright, if any; second, is the entry in the books register sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Statute, so as to enable the plaintiffs to maintain this suit, and, third, has the defendant infringed the plaintiff's copyright? Mr. Justice Wilson who took time to consider the judgment delivered it on Friday which was to the following effect:

The question to determine was whether such a copying was an infringement of the copyright? It was evident that Mr. Palgrave's work was the result of careful study and research. It was perfectly open to any one to go through the same course of study, and it was quite possible that two men, working separately, may make the same selections; but it *must* be the result of *independent* labours. His lordship held, therefore, that the Selection of Poems issued by Mr. Palgrave and embodied in the *Golden Treasury* formed the subject of copyright, and the defendant's book had infringed that right. It was also contended, his lordship said, that the registration was bad, because it contained the firm and business portion of the plaintiffs, and not the individual names of the authors or partners of the firm: but this was contrary to the view expressed by Vice Chancellor Kindersley. As to the reliance placed on section 26 of the Act 'which it was suggested prescribed one year as the period of limitation, his lordship thought that assuming the rule of limitation was applicable in this country, the case of *Hogg vs.* Scott negatived the contention. There would, therefore, be a perpetual injunction restraining the printing and sale of the defendant's book as being an infringement of the plaintiff's copyright. Judgment to be with costs, and the money deposited in Court by the plaintiffs as security for costs to be refunded to them

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers.—Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE HAVEN OF HEALTH.

[*Birmingham Saturday Night*, England.]

In our issue of *Saturday Night* (March 1st, 1890) we published the thrilling story of how Thomas Durrant was literally snatched back from the grave. A narrative like that, teeming with interest, and, better still, bearing truth's hall mark on every line, reminds us once more that fact is stranger than fiction. When Thomas Durrant left the hospital he was dying, the doctors said they had done their best for him and could do no more. His case was hopeless, nothing less than a miracle could save him, and he went home without a hope, without a chance of life, doomed to an early grave, stricken down by a foul disease which had transformed the once healthful, happy youth into a decrepit invalid, whose only hope was that kindly death would mercifully terminate his long and terrible sufferings.

Of his illness, his terrible sufferings, we have spoken before. Everything had failed, and there seemed nothing for it but for a mother to bow her head with tearful resignation over the sick bed, around which the shadows of the spirit-world appeared to be rapidly stealing. It was then, when all hope seemed gone, when the fate of the invalid appeared to hang only on the decision of the Supreme, it was then, at the darkest hour of all, that at last a blessed ray of hope burst through the murky clouds gathered round Durrant's devoted head. We have spoken of the fierce battle which was waged with disease, ending in a glorious victory for that truly wonderful medicine known as Warner's "SAFE" Cure.

Our representative called upon Thomas Durrant, 79, Camp Hill, Birmingham, England, the last week of February, a full account of the interview appearing in the following issue of *Saturday Night*. We left the young man very weak and thin, but still able to get about with the aid of a stick, and looking then very much as though he had been actually rescued from the grave itself. He did not present a cheerful sight then, but do not forget that this was the young fellow who only a few months before had been given up by the hospital doctors and brought home to die.

We are not likely to forget the earnest tones of gratitude in which Mrs. Durrant spoke of the marvellous cure which had been effected. Indeed, feeling very much interested in Durrant's case, we made up our minds to call again at an early date and ascertain how he was progressing. Owing to business and other reasons, we postponed our visit until Monday last, June 9, when late in the afternoon we were once more ushered into the cosy sitting-room of 79, Camp Hill.

"You are only just in time," were almost the first words issuing from Mrs. Durrant's lips, and we experienced something of a shock, wondering whether after all the poor lad had succumbed. One look at the smiling, happy face of the mother relieved our mind on that point, and from her we learnt that had we arrived a day later Tom would have been absent, as he started off the next morning to spend a month's holi-day at Nottingham with his relation.

"Here he is. Tom, you remember this gentleman, don't you?" Thus spoke the mother as young Durrant entered the room. We shook hands, and during the preliminary greetings we took the opportunity of closely scrutinizing the invalid. He had alterd greatly since last we had seen him. During our first interview (February) he had been warpped up in shawls, used a stick in walking across the room, and seemed almost too weak to stand up straight. On Monday he walked into the room as straight as a dart and without a stick, also dispensing with the shawls he had worn at our last meeting. His face was still pale, but had not that worn, emaciated appearance which had been so prominent of yore. His eyes were brighter and clearer, while his frame had filled up marvellously.

In answer to our inquiry as to how he was getting alone, he said, "Famously, thanks. Yes, I look very different to what I did when you where here last. Then, if you remember, I had not been allowed to go out; but I passed that stage by some time, and now get out for a walk in the bright, warm sunshine every day when the weather will permit.

"Most days I walk into town and back, a distance of two miles. Not bad that for one whose life, the doctors said, was not worth a minute's purchase."

"All this signs of dropsy have gone, and all that I have left of the paralysis is a slight stiffness in the left leg and fingers. I have a splendid appetite and can feel myself getting stronger every day."

"Oh, yes! I still take my medicine regularly, and should not like to be without it. It has done for me what nothing else would do. I am now up from a long, weary spell of sickness, feeling better than I have felt for many months. I am picking up every day, and with every attention and care hope to be my old self ere long. I am not only alive, for which alone I might well feel thankful, but I am alive and promising to live many more years yet. And all this simply from one cause. I feel a lump rising in my throat as I think of it. I am alive now, and hope soon to be thoroughly well. I should have been lying in my grave months ago but for Warner's "SAFE" Cure.

This, gentle reader, is a plain, simple, unvarnished narrative of how Thomas Durrant was "Brought back from the grave." The facts as told here can be proved to the entire satisfaction of all who are suffering themselves or who have any near and dear one suffering from perhaps the most fatal disease known to modern science. There is no puff about this, this is no newspaper item. Thomas Durrant is known to each member of the staff of this paper. His recovery has been a subject of congratulation, and, marvellous though the recovery has been, one and all of us can easily and gladly testify to the truth of this narrative.

This great remedy can be procured of all chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of H. Ballantyne and Sons Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon. Price 10s 6d, 4s 6d and 2s 9d according to size of bottle.

MR. ROBERT HOTZ of Simla, photographer by appointment to His Excellency the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne Viceroy and Governor-General of India 13-5 Government Place, East, Calcutta.

Special arrangements made for Zenana ladies

Inspection of Specimen invited. 238.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 6, 1890.

GENERAL.—Babu Nobin Krishna Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Rampur Hat Sub-Division of the District of Birbhum.

Mr. L. Palit, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed furlough for three months on medical certificate, under article 340 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. C. Price, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th August, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. S. Hamilton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hajipore, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. C. Price, or until further orders.

Mr. N. D. Beatson Bell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Hajipore Sub-Division, in the District of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. S. Hamilton, or until further orders.

Moulvi Fuzlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to have charge of the Nilphamari Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Dinanath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munshigunge, Dacca, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the District of Rungpore.

Babu Sirish Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nilphamari, Rungpore, is transferred to Dacca, and is appointed to have charge of the Munshigunge Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Prosunno Cumar Karforma, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the District of Maldah.

This cancels the order of the 22nd ultimo, transferring Babu Grindra Chunder Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, to Maldah.

Babu Ram Nath Chatterji, M. A., is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Bogra District.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq., Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Mr. R. T. Greer, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 3rd May, 1890, vice, Mr. W. C. Macpherson, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah.

Mr. W. R. Bright, substantive pro tempore, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 3rd May 1890, vice Mr. W. C. Macpherson, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. W. Carlyle, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed substantively pro tempore to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 30th June 1890, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, District and Sessions Judge, Bhagulpore, on furlough is promoted to the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 24th May, 1890, vice Mr. W. F. Meres, retired.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second grade, with effect from the 24th May, 1890, vice Mr. C A. Wilkins.

Ma. T. L. L. Jenkins, substantive pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the first grade, on leave, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 24th May, 1890, vice Mr. F. H. Hardinge.

Mr. H. Cox, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted substantively pro tempore to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 24th May 1890, vice Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, but will continue to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Furridpore.

Mr. T. Inglis, substantive pro tempore Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, on furlough, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 22th May, 1890, vice Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins.

Mr. E. F. Growse, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on furlough is appointed substantively pro tempore to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 24th May, 1890, vice Mr. T. Inglis

Police.—Babu Sataya Churn Mukerji, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Murshidabad.

Mr. J. A. Cave-Briwne, Temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts is transferred to Mymensingh.

Mr. H. A. Reily, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Jails.—The under-mentioned gentlemen are appointed to be visitors of the Gya Jail.

Babu Harihur Nath (senior), and Syed Kharrat Ahmud.

Registration.—Mr. T. J. Meudes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of that District, with effect from the 29th May last, vice, Babu Gopal Bulluv Dass.

Moulvi Afzaluddin Ahmad, Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Patna, is confirmed in that appointment.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Ram Nath Chatterji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee, Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye and Small Cause Court Judge of Beauleah, is allowed leave for two months, viz., twenty-one days on full pay under article 309, and the remaining period on half pay under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Kristo Chunder Dass, Additional Munsiff of Munshigunge, Dacca, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye and Small Cause Court Judge of Beauleah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Bhugwan Chunder Chatterji or until further orders.

Babu Beni Bhusan Roy, B. L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshigunge, during the absence, on deputation of Babu Kristo Chunder Dass, or until further orders.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. J. Manson of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate in the District of Singbhum.

Babu Lal Singh, Additional Munsiff of Sewan in the District of Sarun, on leave, is appointed temporarily to be Munsiff of Gopalgunge in that District, with effect from the 15th instant.

Babu Hari Pada Bhuttacharji, Officiating Deputy Collector, Julpaiguri, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Babu Rajendra Narayan Chowdhury is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Netrokona Bench in the District of Mymensingh, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein, C. I. E. is appointed to be a member of the permanent Committee for the supervision of Mahomedan Marriage Registrars appointed under Act I (B. C.) of 1876, and of Qazis appointed under Act XII of 1880, vice the Hon'ble Amir Ali, C. I. E., resigned.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation, tendered by Mr. J. R. Hollow and Munshi Hossein Ali of their appointments as Honorary Mrgistrates of the Netrokona Bench in the District of Mymensingh.

Grant of leave to Munsiff.—Babu Behari Lal Bannerji, Munsiff of Meherpore and Chuadanga, in the District of Nuddea, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave, granted to him on the 12th May, 1890.

Advetisements.

WANTED for the Santipore Municipality a competent overseer for 8 months on a consolidated salary of Rupees 60 per month for preparing the drainage project of the town. The candidate must be a passed student of any of the Civil Engineering Colleges and be able to survey, level, plot, and estimate accurately. Application with copies of testimonials will be received by the underaigned up to the 25th August next.

HARIDAS ROY.
Vice-Chairman,
Santipur Municipality.

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MAYO BOUQUET,

Dedicated by kind permission to the Countess of Mayo, with whom it was a favourite perfume during her residence in India. Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 5.

PRINCE OF WALES' BOUQUET,

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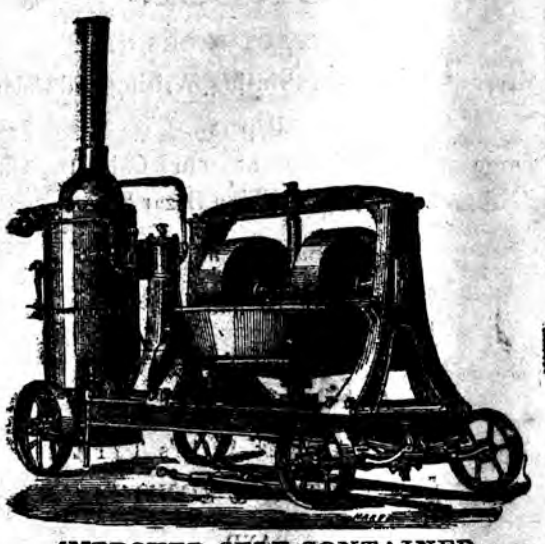

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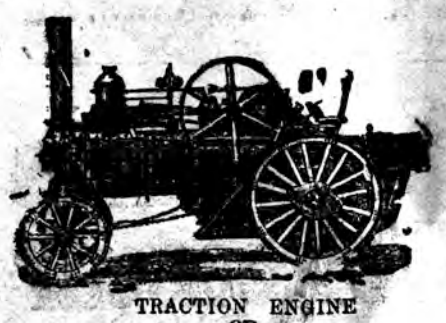

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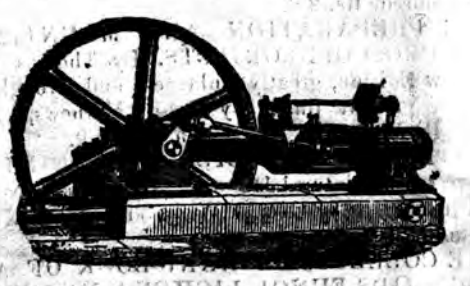

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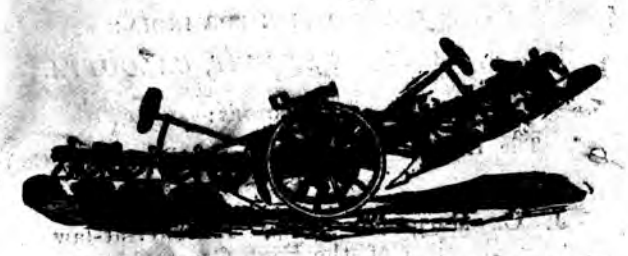

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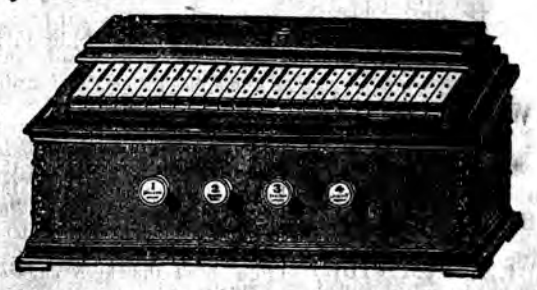

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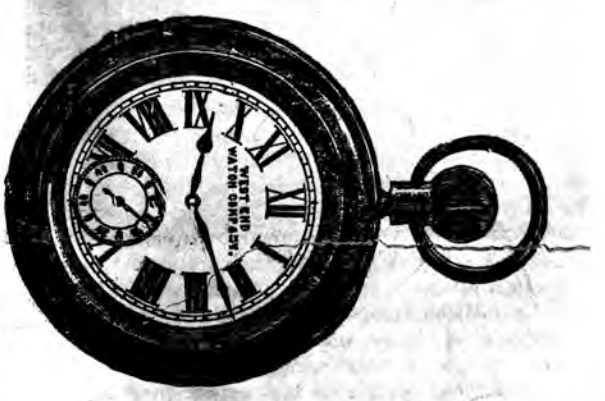

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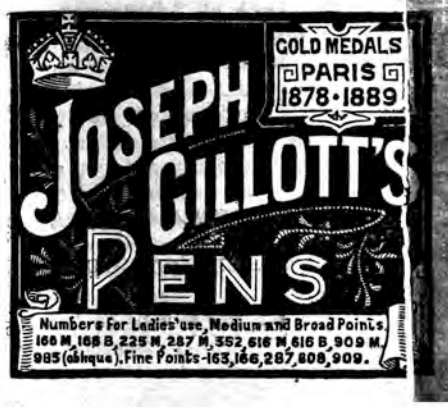
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